E DAILY SENTINEL.

J. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

e SENTINEL is published every morning ex- Sunday.

TERMS:

the 1st of January next, - - - $4.00
ne month, - - - - - - - 1.00
wo months, - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extend- our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST. 8, 1865. NO. 1.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

RSON ETHERIDGE'S LETTER TO PRES- IDENT JOHNSON.

is Arrest and Im- prisonment.

HITS AT THE PRESIDENT AND GOV- ERNOR BROWNLOW.

We lay before our read rs the tart, satirical ter of Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, as amusing episode midst the monotony and lness which prevails. Those who are well ded in the history of the times, will be able detect any departure from the truth, in the ture which Mr. Etheridge has drawn. We not justify Mr. E's. violent speeches and rse. We judge our sister, Tennessee, is in y thing but a quiet, healthy condition.— rty politics ran high between those who tained the South and the Union men in nnessee during the war. The Union men re badly treated in so ne cases, and now the les are turned, the Union men are paying em back. We rejoice that in North Carolina have but little of this feeling. Let it be erly banished:

COLUMBUS, Ky., July 13, 1865.

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

The Hon. Horace Greeley, the wisest and ong the best of your present friends, once dressed your distinguished predecessor rough the columns of his newspaper. He rote in behalf of the "colored race;" I am nboldened by his example to invoke your tention to the condition of the unfortunate hites. Besides, I know how you are sur- unded by political and religious patriots who ily approach the throne of Executive grace assure you of their love of country and de- station of place; and offer up their fervent ayers for the restoration of your health, d the prolongation of your invaluable life erhaps some one of these may see this com- unication and present it to the attention of ur Excellency. In this press upon precious me, I make no estimate of the intervals you cheerfully devote to the crowds of con- abands who constitute so much of the *elite* the capital.

I know the magnanimous nature of your xcellency, and I fear the sad announcement have to make will prove injurious, if not tal, to the delicate sensibilities of your no- le and generous heart. I was arrested at y home in Dresden, Tennessee, on Friday st (hangman's day) by a detachment of rmed soldiers, whose deportment and appear- nce would do honor to any service. They re known in the Army Regulations as "col- red troops," but to their shame be it spoken, our old friends still persist in calling them niggers." They were commanded and di- ected by four or five white men, who arrested ne as Mr. Adder rig, from which I infer they laim a lager beer nationality. I deem it my uty to report that your old friends of the se- esh persuasion still persist in the treasonable ractice of calling the *personnel* of such ex- editions "damned Dutch and niggers."— ou will doubtless be relieved to hear that he expedition was a success. Though I had imely warning of the approaching raid, I referred surrender to hopeless resistance, nd the command reached this city without aterial loss, treating me since my arrest with ourtesy and kindness, for which I am rateful.

I have been here five days, and though I ave not yet been able to obtain the names of ny accusers, or a copy of the charges, if any, pon which I was arrested, I have obtained rom other sources information upon which I ely, of the causes and motives of my arrest. am charged with using treasonable language gainst the government of the United States, nd the government of Tennessee, and with peaking disrespectfully of your Excellency, nd of the Right Reverend William G. Brown- ow, who, unmindful of the constitution of ennessee excludes all ministers from civil of- ce, is now claiming to have successfully sei- ed the office of Governor of said State. further, and truly, that I have given a pro- essional opinion declaring that the slaves in ennessee have not been made free by law. As will, no doubt be held a prisoner until after he pending election farce in Tennessee is over, propose to indulge a portion of my leisure, n giving you a concise statement of some hings I did say, and the circumstances under which I have provoked the military displea- ure of that grand army of which you are the commander in chief.

A public meeting of all the citizens of Weakley county, Tenn., was called at Dres- den on Saturday, the 1st. day of July last to consider the best course to be adopted for the interests of all. That meeting was very large, and was addressed by Wm. P. Caldwell and myself. The object of the meeting, the char- acter of Mr. Caldwell's speech, and much of my own, may be easily inferred from the reso- lutions, which were unanimously adopted at the close of the meeting—all but the last hav- ing been reported from the Committee on Res- olutions.

On the following Monday, July 3, a very large meeting was held at Trenton, Gibson county, which I addressed for three hours. Isaac Sampson, one of Brownlow's newly ap- pointed Circuit Judges, having as he said, full civil and criminal jurisdiction to arrest and try all offenders, was present. He had one of Brownlow's sheriffs and several of his Justices of the Peace present and in their presence he addressed the multitude from the same stand I had occupied; yet he did not as much as hint at my arrest; he only threatened the peo- ple with an invasion of the Federal troops (meaning negroes,) to deter them from voting for me. At the close of the meeting, resolu- tions precisely similar to those passed at Dres- den were unanimously adopted. I was unani- mously nominated for Congress, and the pre- tended Senator and Representative from that county were unanimously requested to resign.

I was to have addressed a similar meeting at Paris, Henry county, on Saturday last, and would have done so, had I not been arrested. As the offensive words are alleged to have been spoken in my Dresden speech (they were substantially repeated at Trenton,) I will give you accurately and concisely as I can, what I said of you at Dresden. Indeed, I will give the precise words of my exordium in which you were first personally alluded to. Address- sing myself to the audience, I said:

"You have witnessed the rise, culmination and overthrow of a rebellion, in all re- spects the most astonishing in the world's his- tory; astonishing because of the numbers engaged, the resources it so suddenly impro- vised, and the duration and intensity of the conflict. It was only less astonishing than the numbers and resources it encountered.— It has ended as all rebellions must end when opposed by greatly superior resources and numbers. The rebellion is over. Its lead- ers are captives, exiles or supplicants for par- don; its armed adherents have saluted their flag for the last time, and its friends through- out the South have yielded the contest.— Their submission has been graceful, unanimous, and in all apparent good faith. Not an armed Confederate is to be found within the limits of the State. The Federal Govern- ment professed to draw the sword only for the sole purpose of enforcing its constitutional authority wherever it was opposed; it is this day supreme within the entire limits of the United States. No opposition is anywhere attempted; not indeed, can any be organized. Why, then, I ask, are we threatened with a despotism as inexcusable as rebellion? Why are free elections denied to the Union men and qualified votors of the State? Why have non-residents and loungers around Fed- eral camps, without your knowledge or con- sent, and in defiance of your protests and ap- peals, been permitted to usurp the high and responsible places of power, and to declare themselves your oppressors and masters—and this, too, in contempt of that Declaration of Rights, whose sacred principles are inviola- ble, and, by your Constitution, 'excepted out of the general powers of Government?"— Why are offensive rulers being set over the loyal people of the State by those who are jointly responsible for the war! Why are bands of armed negroes permitted to roam over the country, plundering and insulting the timid and defenseless? And more than these, why are you and I, whose souls are un- stained by treason, compelled to drain this cup of shame at the hands of those who were the original instigators of the rebellion?"

I beg leave to assure your excellency that, in using the words "original agitators of the rebellion," I alluded to you; further, that I spoke in no Pickwickian sense. And now that I may invoke your clemency, not for myself, but for those who listened to my re- marks, I frankly confess that I submitted certain proofs of the truth of my charges. I told the people that the first time I ever saw you, you were haranging the multitude to prove me an Abolitionist; that it was a some- what "raw and gusty day," and that your vehemence in the open air caused you to con- tract a throat disease, from which, unfortu- nately for the country, you profess not to have recovered. I alluded to your early speeches in Congress in which you resorted to the bit- terest personal abuse of John Quincy Adams because of his religious, anti slavery opin- ions; to your reverential confession that God had killed off Gen. Harrison because he was an Abolitionist. I also told the people that you had, in 1855, in the State of Tennessee, proposed that every Southern man should "join in one fraternal hug" and plunge into rebellion, if Fremont and Dayton were elect- ed. In addition to this, I informed the audi- dience that I heard you, in the Senate, in December, 1856, denounce Mr. Seward and the Republican party as wholly responsible for the murderous raid of "this old man John Brown," whom you then stigmatized as "nothing more than a murderer, a robber, a thief and a traitor." I said, also, that you not only supported Breckinridge, the candi- date of the avowed disunionists, but that after the election of Lincoln, after the meeting of Congress in December, 1860, and only one day before the assembling of the Convention which declared South Carolina out of the Union, you had, in the Senate of the United States, made a labored speech, embracing a part of two days, in which you positively pledged yourself, in a contingency which has long since happened, to join these same rebels, "to perish in the last breach," to "burn every blade of grass," and to make your grave in "the last intrenchments" of rebel free- dom. I told the people that I heard this speech, (during the delivery of which Jeffer- son Davis offered you a most unprovoked in- sult, the effect of which I will not now at- tempt to state,) and that every word of it was designed to convince the people of Ten- nessee that they were an oppressed people and you their champion; that their constitu- tional rights were in imminent danger and that they ought 'to demand additional securi- ties;' that you then and there submitted the following "basis," upon which you declared an unalterable purpose "to fight the great battle for our rights:"

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our sister Southern States, and freely admit that there is good cause for dissatisfaction and complaint on their part, on account of the re- cent election of sectional candidates to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States; yet we, as a portion of a people of a slaveholding community, are not for seceding or breaking up the Union of these States until every fair and honorable means has been ex- hausted in trying to obtain on the part of the non-slaveholding States, a compliance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and all its guarantees; and when this shall have been done, and the States now in open rebellion against the laws of the United States, in re- fusing to execute the Fugitive Slave Law shall persist in their present unconstitutional course, and the Federal Government shall fail to exe- cute the law in good faith, it (the Govern- ment) will not have accomplished the great design of its creation, and will, therefore, in fact, be a practical dissolution, and all the States, as parties, be released from the com- pact which formed the Union.

In commenting on the foregoing "basis," I said it proved that you did then "deeply sym- pathize with our sister Southern States;" that you particularly alluded to South Carolina, whose treasonable representatives were then assembled, and who, one day after, inaugura- ted the rebellion; that you did then and there "freely admit * * good cause for dissatisfac- tion and complaint," because of the election of your illustrious predecessor and the Hon. Hannibal Hamblin, who the Rev. Mr. Brown- low represented as a free negro. I said, also, that you were then only a conditional Unionist; that you declared yourself, "not for seceding or breaking up the Union of these States until every fair and honorable means had been ex- hausted in trying to obtain on the part of the non-slave-holding States a compliance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and all its guarantees." And I further stated that you, at the same time, had assured your rebel friends, with whom you did so "deeply sympa- thize" that "when this shall have been done and the States now in open rebellion" (mean- ing Vermont and Massachusetts) 'against the laws of the United States * * * shall persist in their present unconstitutional course, it * * * (the Government) will not have accom- plished the great design of its creation, and will therefore, in fact, be a practical dissolu- tion of the Union." I repeat, I told the peo- ple that this speech, so made as aforesaid by you (assisted by Senator Latham, who was kind enough to read for you,) was designed by you to foment rebellion among your constit- uents. I selected certain passages from that speech to prove the above general statement. I referred to that part in which you said "there is no power conferred upon the Congress of the United States, by the Constitution to coerce a State;" I pointed to your "demand" for "ad- ditional securities" for slavery; to your state- ment that Vermont was, at that time, guilty of "nullification," of "resistance to the laws of the United States, which you pronounced "open rebellion." I commented upon your statement that the conduct of Vermont had been such that "the Government was at an end." Nor did I omit to tell the people that you then and there (18th and 19th of Decem- ber, 1860,) had submitted an opinion in regard to your general "complaint." I did not, like Beecher, pronounce you drunk, nor did I, like Wilkes, say you have been poisoned, I permit- ted you to speak for yourself by reading the fol- lowing from your speech:

"We have complained that their intention is to hem slavery in, so that, like the scorpion when surrounded by fire, if it did not die from the intense heat of the scorching flames, it would perish from its own poisonous sting."

You further promised your rebel friends what Tennessee should do, if new guarran- tees for slavery were refused. You said, "Tennessee will be found standing as firm and unyielding in her demands for those guarrantees * * * as any other State in the Confederacy." I asserted, also, that you had declared the election of Lincoln and Hamlin "sectional," that you avowed your purpose to "put down Mr. Lincoln and drive back his advances upon Southern institutions; that you promised not to abandon your "North- ern Democratic friends and leave all to Lin- coln's cohorts;" that you solemnly pledged yourself not to "permit Mr. Lincoln to come with his cohorts, as we consider them, from the North, to carry off everything." All the foregoing, and much more, I charged upon you and proved by your speech of 18th and 19th of December, 1860.

Continuing my address, I said that if you were a credible witness—I beg you to believe I so regard you—I could prove that every po- litical supporter and admirer of your excellen- cy, and every follower of the saintly Brown- low then and there present, was a disunionist. In doing this, I read from a speech made by you at Columbia, Tenn., on the 2nd of June, 1862. It was revised by yourself, and pub- lished in the Nashville Union of June, 1862, then edited by your friend Mer- cer, who is best known as "quinine Mercer," because of his sympathy with the rebel sick, to whom, it is alleged, he kindly smuggled that invaluable medicine while he sojourned within the Federal lines.

I read the following:

"Now I will prove very briefly that a se- cessionit is as great an Abolitionist as Sum- ner. Both the secessionists and disunionists are for breaking up this Union. I will state the argument in a syllogism thus: An Abo- litionist is a disunionist. A disunionist is a secessionist. A secessionist is a disunionist. A disunionist is an abolitionist. Therefore, a secessionist is an abolitionist. There is not a particle of difference between them."

I repeat, I read the foregoing, after which I was so irreverent as to say in regard to your syllogism, that I could find the silly but not the gism; but you were distinct and positive in the allegation that "an abolitionist is a dis- unionist." All this and much more did I say, may it please your Excellency, for the many pious purposes hereinafter enumerated; chief- ly however, with the design of quieting the hearts and consciences of a few of your old rebel friends, office holders and trade agents, who desire to join you in your late but earn- est championship of the rights of the colored race. They have some pride of consistency; having always been rebels at heart, they dis- like suddenly to become abolitionists, fearing they may be required in following your illus- trious example, to deal harshly with those who, from a false sense of shame, are still unwilling, by turning abolitionists, to incur the rebel reproach of apostacy. They urge that they dislike to be called Judases; and yet they "wish to be with you, and at rest." Hence the struggle between their old party and rebel pride, and their love for you; their dire necessities and love for cash— With all such I adopted this mode of reas- oning: That the popular judgment is often wrong, and traditionary or hereditary preju- dices rarely right. For example, I would take two celebrated cases, those of Pilate and Judas, that the Christian world affected, nay, felt great horror of their name and characters, that they were associated with the murder of our Saviour, and therefore no one supposed it possible to find anything in their natures to extenuate the severe judgment of mankind; whereas, in fact, Pilate was bitterly opposed to our Saviour's persecutions and ignominious death, and protested he "found no fault in him," while the mob (may Heaven protect your Excellency from all mobs) hurried him away to execution without even the dignity of a military arrest! that Judas, from all we had been able to ascertain in regard to his character, was a very unobtrusive reticent man, better fitted by nature for a trade agent or contractor than a disciple; that, though he "turned his back upon his friends," nay, betrayed them, he was neither the first nor the last who had yielded to temptation; that his reward was hard money—thirty huge pieces—and long before Chase had inflated the currency, or California had augmented the coin; that he was a man of sensibility, that he repented, and so suffered from re- morse that he burst his bowels. I assured the secessionists and office seekers, however, that they need not want for quarantine before joining the army of Sumner and John Brown; that you had done so, turned your back upon them—betrayed them and although the official head bulletin represented you in a precarious condition, I had seen no mention of any morbid distension of your bowels.— Nor did I fail to remind the audience of the radical change in your opinions of John Brown and Mr. Seward, since you denounced that one as "a murderer, a robber, a thief and a traitor," and the other as his political tutor. I pointed to the remarkable ease and elegance with which you fraternize with the original Browns; how you now piously re- garded his gallows as only less sacred than the Cross of Christ; how benignantly you smiled at his apotheosis, and how divinely you could sing,

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the dust."

In the foregoing I can give you only a brief outline of that portion of my speech which was devoted especially to yourself. I rose doubtless "to the full height of the great argu- ment," and many of our old secesh friends pro- nounced my speech truly eloquent and con- vincing. Several are known to have declared positively for you and Brownlow, while among the office seekers, trade agents, and those who have "lost fortunes by the war," there seemed to be a general inclination to join the grand army of universal freedom so bravely led by yourself. I found none reluctant to do so ex- cept a few original Union men who still de- clare themselves ardent supporters of "the Union and the Constitution." Ordinary com- passion requires me to say, in their behalf, that they read only newspapers, and do not know that old fogy parchment is wholly "played out."

Now for this eulogium upon your life, char- acter and public services—and because the Union men of that portion of the State in which I live have nominated me for Congress, I am held, like Napoleon, a prisoner of State. Napoleon at Helena! Ad der-rijat Columbus! Now history will repeat itself! For the ben- efit of subsequent travellers who may visit this classic city in search of relics, I will here state that I am at the Columbus Hotel, room No. 1, directly opposite a butcher's establish- ment, where thirteen chained dogs, hundreds of unchained contrabands and millions of mos- quitoes nightly mingle music to lull me to re- pose.

A few words more and I will suspend all further recital of those afflictions which I am sure will greatly affect your Excellency's com- passionate heart. I am very unhappy here.

"The noblest river in the world" lies just before me; its waves dance merrily and un- restrained. Unblushing ladies and gentle- men crowd the streets, moving with graceful and elastic tread, while arrayed in robes of Joyliest blue. The air is fragrant with the sweet odor which they only can exhale, and all around is gayety, happiness, and freedom. I alone, of all the denizens of this great em- porium, pine in captivity. Do not forget, I pray you, that our foreign relations are in a most critical condition. A blunder may not prove fatal to your administration, but it may light a torch to set the world on fire.— Though I am personally friendly to Mr. Max- imilian and his schemes, still I am fully ad- vised of the embarrassment he has caused to yourself and Cabinet. Remember, it is the last hair that breaks the camel's back. Will not my arrest cause a sensation at St. James, St. Cloud and St. Petersburg—indeed, throughout all Europe? Will not the Sub- lime Porte be aroused? And will not those great powers who so anxiously await a pre- tenee to interfere in behalf of Maximillian, be urged to extreme measures, when informed that his chief American ally is under arrest? I will no further enlarge upon the danger; a wise statesmanship alone can save your Ad- ministration, and, what is of the first impor- tance to every office-holder, secure your re- election. I suggest this expedient as the best; Brownlow has any number of courts in Tennessee. His judges (although our Con- stitution requires that they be elected by the people) have been appointed by himself.— They are as true as steel to you and your glori- ous Administration. Their jurisdiction is co-extensive with their own wishes and Brownlow's necessities. They are all sworn to execute his pious will. Besides you have Federal courts in full operation all over Ten- nessee. Courts are regularly held at Mem- phis, Nashville, and Knoxville for the judi- cial districts which embrace the State, in each of which district attorneys, who are good Abolitionists reside. The Judge, the Hon. C. F. Trigg, is your friend, and was appointed upon your and Brownlow's urgent recommendation. He vote for you. I never belonged to "the land or naval service," and I suggest, with great diffidence, it is true, that, by transferring me to some of these many tribunals for a "speedy trial," the sensibilities of the legal profession will not be shocked beyond recovery. Failing in this, am I asking too much when I avow myself willing to swallow a dose of that uni- versal panacea for all doubtful cases, the Military Commission at Washington?— Doubtless it has jurisdiction of my case, as I am accused of conspiracy. I know it is com- petent to inflict that punishment which many of your old rebel friends say I deserve— hanging—as it has recently hung a woman. Don't fail to write soon. Direct your private letters to Paducah, Kentucky.

May our Heavenly Father speedily restore your Excellency's health, enhance your al- ready powerful judgment and understanding, save you from being again poisoned, as on the 4th of March last, and finally crown you in Heaven with "the old man Brown" and all the mighty hosts who await you there.

Your Excellency will again accept renew- ed assurances of the high consideration in which you are ever held by your very humble servant, sincere admirer and affectionate friend. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

President Johnson's wife and family have taken possession of the White House. His daughter, Mrs. Patterson, will most probably do the honors of the mansion.

An order has been issued at Washington requir- ing all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies, on arriving in that city, to report imme- diately to the headquarters of the department of Washington, and furnish a copy of their authority to be in the city.

In Georgia the election will be on the 14th of October, and the Convention assemble on the 25th of the same month.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, EDITOR.

TUESDAY AUGUST 8, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

THE CURIOUS PUBLIC will perhaps, desire to know, why, when newspapers are already so numerous, the means of conveying them to the great public are so meagre and uncertain, and most of all, when *hard cash* or its representative, is scarcely to be had, we should have the temerity to thrust another *Daily* into the scramble for popular favor. It would seem specially hazardous, when the *standard* of political truth fails to impress itself upon the popular ear, when the public confidence in those who aspire to control the masses, make slow *progress*, and the *record* of public virtue is as if written upon the sand. Yet it must be remembered, that at no time does the public service demand more, than in such a case, the watchful *sentinel*, to guard the citadel and give the alarm.

We admit the prospect looks gloomy to keep the *sentinel* at his post, midst so much to discourage, but the wants of hungry mouths and the demands of the times call for it, and hence at their bidding, *we mount guard*. Figures aside, the public so far as we can read their wishes, desire a vehicle of thought at the metropolis for the for the masses—not simply for those who follow in the same wake or utter the *shibboleth* of a class, but a medium of intercommunication, with sufficient verge and space for the liberal, conservative, loyal sentiment of the State of all shades to find vent. It is not a time when men lie stiff and still upon platforms. The war and its surroundings, have so long pent up and made sore the people, they desire space for an airing; and as exercise and fresh air are good for health, we invite them to the green lawns and pleasant fields of free, sober, wholesome thought.

Our Provisional Governor after much hard labor, will in a few days direct the holding of an election, that all loyal North Carolinians may select delegates for a Convention of the people, to bring back the State to her first love. The proceedings of that Convention will be intensely interesting to the people. We design furnishing our readers with full and truthful reports of the doings of that body. Then must succeed the elections for members of the Legislature, members of Congress and officers of State generally. In all these matters every citizen of the State is deeply concerned. To be indifferent, callous to the progress of events, is blameworthy, if not criminal. Every one has a privilege and a responsibility in these matters, which he must neither lightly esteem nor shun. Our children have a patrimony in them which must not be ignored or squandered by us. We therefore abjure every citizen of the State to keep well posted, and neglect none of his franchises, nor shirk any of his responsibilities.

The *Sentinel* is purely a private enterprise. It has no backers but the broad shoulders of the proprietor. It will therefore be controlled by neither party nor click, nor can it be bought up to the interests of any man. If we shall need help, we shall ask it of our friends, just as every man does who builds a mill, or embarks in merchandise beyond his present ability to pay.

The *Sentinel* will be loyal and ingenuous to both the Federal and State governments. It will sustain the military authorities in the preservation of quiet and order and in enforcing the orders of the government. Not a disloyal or unkind word against the government of the Union of these States shall pass our lips, but it will be true without sycophancy, honest without flattery, nor will it *lie* to shield its own throat.

It shall advocate sound principles and support good men. Its motto is not, "principles *not* men," but principles *and* men. A bad man can find no quarters with the *Sentinel*. A good man, i. e. a man of truth, of high toned integrity—a gentleman in the true sense, honest and capable, if we are not deceived, can alone claim our support.

This paper is not such an one as the proprietor designs according to his Prospectus to publish, when mail facilities are restored to the State. In style and character it will be such as his facilities will enable him to get up. Hence he receives no subscription at present for this paper, beyond the 1st of January next.

If with the foregoing exposition of our purpose, the public sustains us, we shall do our best to merit it.

WE BEG ALL OUR FRIENDS who are interested in the success of the *Sentinel*, to send us good lists of subscribers at once. We think that our packages can be delivered promptly at all the Depots on the Raleigh and Gaston, the North Carolina, the Atlantic and Wilmington Rail Roads, until the mails are established.

WE SHALL SEND SEVERAL of our first issues to a number of our friends both in town and country, who have not yet signified their intention to subscribe. Those who intend to take it will please inform us immediately.

THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE to be convened in a short time by Gov. Holden, in many respects, will be the most important body ever assembled in the Commonwealth. To refit and restore a once splendid building after it has borne the brunt of a tornado, is far more difficult and perplexing than to rear it from the foundation. There are so many pillars scathed and shaken, so many rafters jostled from their position, that readjustment is not so easily effected. Wise, judicious, pains-taking and patient workmen are required.

The fiat has gone forth that none but *loyal* men will be allowed to take part in the work of reconstruction. Every thoughtful man will readily concede the wisdom and propriety of this decision. Immense responsibility rests upon the shoulders of President Johnson. It must be borne in mind that his task is a most delicate one. He has not simply to adjust matters to suit the South. This would be not so difficult. But the dominant North must be satisfied with what is done, and more, the great party which put him in position, and the fierce, untractable, overbearing haters of Southern institution must be quieted. Who does not see that he sails between Scylla and Charybdis?

So far as North Carolina is concerned, this immense responsibility is placed upon the shoulders of Gov. Holden. Justice and right demand that they should be judged charitably and kindly, and that their hands shall be held up. If we understand the programme of the President, there are but two things demanded of this State as a *sine qua non* in order to her full restoration.—First, that only the *loyal* men of the State shall be responsible for the readjustment—that the *loyal* voters shall confide their interests to *loyal* representatives only, and secondly, that involuntary slavery or servitude shall be forever abolished. The latter is an immense sacrifice to offer upon the altar of peace and Union. But it must be made, and we believe the people of North Carolina have determined to make it. The intimations that many of the slaveholders will resist or oppose it, we believe has no foundation except in the fancy of graceless agitators, who would readily sacrifice Southern peace and quiet to compass their selfish ends. They seem bent to obliterate every trace of Northern confidence in the Southern people, and to keep up an interminable strife between the two sections. We declare, that the intimation that a moiety even of the slaveholders of this State, intend to oppose the abolition of slavery by the Convention, or design when the bayonets are removed to re-enslave the black race, is a libel upon them of the vilest character. We admit that the results of the war have effected no change in Southern sentiment in regard to the institution of slavery. Our people are not convinced that its abolition is right and just—that it is best for the negro, or best for the South or best for the future prosperity of the whole country, yet as the North demands it, the South, will make the sacrifice in good faith for the sake of peace and Union.

That only *loyal* men should re-adjust the State government, we presume all are agreed. If there is still among us a secessionist in principle, or one who under the circumstances is a disunionist at heart, we are quite sure no such person desires to take a hand in the work of reconstruction.

The great difficulty lies just here. Who are loyal men? Whom do President Johnson and Gov. Holden allow are Union men? Gov. Holden will doubtless make this plain in his forthcoming proclamation. We understand them to mean, every citizen of the State who is not included in the fourteen exceptions in President Johnson's proclamation or who has not been pardoned, and who take the oath prescribed, is a loyal man.

But it is not enough for the people that their representatives shall be simply loyal men. It is of the highest importance to them that all their officers and representatives shall be *true* men—men of integrity, reliability and thoroughly capable. Let none others be chosen for the Convention, especially.

IF THERE BE A respectable man in North Carolina who objects to or opposes the earliest restoration of civil government to the State, so soon as it can be done safely and properly, we do not know the man. We deny that there is any such opposition. So far from it, all classes and all shades of opinion within the reach of our information, are united not only in the desire for it, but are determined to throw no obstacle in the way of the President or of Gov. Holden, in its early and proper adjustment.

It is not to be expected that there will be a universal accord with the authorities, as to the best manner of effecting it. There are honest differences of opinion on this subject, it is true, but so fully committed are all our people to an early adjustment of our difficulties, that there is almost a universal surrender of the opinions, and the public and private interests of the people, to the known will of the authorities. All that the people desire, is to know fully what are the President's wishes in this regard, to yield a ready acquiescence. The wisdom, utility and propriety of his measures are discussed and respectfully canvassed—they claim still the privilege of doing this—yet there has been no hostile array, no threatening attitude assumed by any one. Gov. Holden receives the warm support of the people in the work of reconstruction, although there are many who do not agree with him in everything. The movement in some other States may seem to be more rapid and harmonious than in this, but we doubt if their future will be as felicitous as ours. We repeat that the quiet, the acquiescence of our people is almost universal, whatever may be said by penny-a-liners and newspapers hostile to the peace of the State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

IT HAS BEEN CLAIMED that those in this State, who have been heretofore classed among secessionists and disunionists, that they are now active and desirp to be prominent in aiding the work of reconstruction; i. e., that they are seekers of office, and are anxious to represent the people in the State Convention. Candor and simple justice to that class of citizens, oblige us to deny peremptorily the charge. So far as we are informed, the charge is utterly groundless. They utterly ignore all disposition to put themselves prominently forward as political leaders. Even in those counties where secession prevailed at one time, the disposition appears to be general, to confide the public interests entirely to that class of persons who are known to be conservative, Union men, and to those only who are believed to be acceptable as loyal men to the authorities.

In this they act wisely. Any other course at this time would be derogatory to their own interests as well as the quiet of the State and its early reconstruction. The people of the State will only commit their interests into the hands of undoubted conservative men, who are known to be true to the Union.

Equally unfounded and base is the charge, that Gov. Holden is pandering to the wishes of the secessionists and disunionists. They neither throw themselves upon him, nor trouble him with their wishes so far as we know, except to ask his kind offices in forwarding and endorsing, if he can, their petitions for pardon. Beyond this we know of no special intercourse. Indeed among that class of persons there is but one spirit manifested, and that is to let those citizens who are esteemed to be loyal by the authorities, manage public affairs, while they quietly acquiesce and fully sanction the earliest restoration to civil government in the best way.

IT WILL BE SEEN that Gov. Holden has appointed a full Bench of Judges for the Superior Courts of this State. But two of the former Judges are re-appointed, viz: Judges Gilliam and Reade. Judges Howard, French, Saunders, Heath, Osborne and Shipp are left out. We regard the present a most excellent and efficient Bench. Most of them are men of suitable age, and sound health, and all of them are men of ability and legal knowledge. The public would not have been offended at the re-appointment of others of the old Bench, but we presume few if any of them expected it. Indeed most of them will feel that it is a pecuniary relief.

The present bench we presume, until the full restoration of civil government, will only hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of criminal cases, and we believe the desire is general, that the military authorities will speedily transfer all criminal cases which properly come under the civil jurisdiction to these Courts.

OWING to unavoidable obstacles the *Sentinel* could not appear on Monday morning.

For the Sentinel.

The Delphi Papers.

The *Standard* is publishing a series of articles under this title, containing some excellent and some mischievous things. In yesterday morning's issue, for instance, the Delphi Paper No. 3 contains an attack upon the University and the Churches.

In regard to the University it seems to write as though it rejoiced in the disaster which has befallen the endowment of this great glory of North Carolina, and uses opprobrious epithets in speaking of its alumni, charging them as a body with "unmerciful intolerance and slaveocratical bigotry" and "tyranny." "They voted for a man because he was one of them. Self-made men they despised and persecuted to death." The article intimates that "wealth was a condition of entrance." It makes the assertion that "the bearing of very many of that class (the alumni) only aggravated and damaged the great mass of the people who practically had no more interest in the University than they had in Madagascar." Now, Mr. Editor, I am no alumnus of the University, but I am acquainted with its hundreds and know that the reckless assertions of this writer in regard to them and their venerable *Alma Mater* are totally untrue. Has not the University educated more young men of small means than all the other Colleges of the State together. They are scattered all over the Union today to bear witness against this author. How have they damaged the mass of the people, when they have gone out to be teachers, pastors and laborers in every field for the weal of the State? There never has been a young man from the mass of the people who could not have the advantages of the University. "Self-made men they despised and persecuted to death." *I defy the writer to name one single case to sustain this assertion.* Who is the President of the University to-day? David L. Swain, son of a village postmaster, graduate of no college, self-made eminently. In your city the only clergyman who can be called "self-made" is the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. That talented gentleman I am sure will contradict this statement. Early in his career the University singled him out for its honors. Dr. Craven probably has no distinction he values more than his *ex honore* A. M. from the University of his State. And the case might be multiplied.

In regard to the churches the "Delphi" writer says: that "as to their assertions that the Northern churches are corrupt, have become fanatical, introduce politics, and all that it is only spleen, ignorance, or exclusiveism." How any man capable of writing an article for a newspaper can coolly assert that is incomprehensible. Every well informed person knows that the Northern churches *glory* in the introduction of politics into their pulpits and ecclesiastical assemblies. *They themselves will deny that assertion of "Delphi."* This writer knows that in the case of the two Methodist churches in America, the Northern church absolutely refuses to unite with the Southern church *except upon a basis purely political.* Every Northern church paper teems with political venom. A christian man cannot read them on Sunday without spiritual damage. There is not a Southern church unwilling to unite with its denomination at the North *if politics be dropped.* This is true of the Episcopal church. And if the editor and correspondents of the N. C. *Advocate* represent the Methodist church they maintain the same position.

For what purpose of mischief can newspaper correspondents endeavor to create animosities between sections of our whole country and classes in our own community? It is the duty of every patriot to endeavor to cultivate peace and concord, mutual respect and conciliation, generous forgetfulness of past mistakes and cordial co-operations in future advancement.

I hope the "Delphi" writer wrote in haste and upon sober second thought will take pains to neutralize the mischief the article No. 3 is calculated to produce.

S. E. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. C. PALMER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH,

HAS on hand a fine lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, and other useful articles. au 8-tf

Just Received,

THE BON TON FLEXIBLE HOOP SKIRT,
CORSETTS, (of the best quality),
BERLIN GLOVES, beautiful style,
KID GLOVES, LISLE GLOVES,
BEAUTIFUL BELT RIBBONS,
JET BELT CLASPS, Steel, Horn, Gilt, &c
au 8 2t J. KINSEY.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf,*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

LOOSE COTTON WANTED.

PERSONS having loose Cotton for sale in large or small quantities, can find a purchaser by applying to D. C. MURRAY,
au 7-3t

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY,
PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF
ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND
TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE
STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8 5m RALEIGH, N. C.

STROTHER & CO.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

(*Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,*)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 8 tf

WM. J. BAKER. PULASKI COWPER. WM. H. JONES.

Baker, Cowper & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Roulhac Building, Fayetteville St., 8 Doors South of the Capitol,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS

GENERAL AUCTION
AND
Commission Merchants,

COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,

FOR the sale of Merchandise, Produce, Stocks, Coin, Bank Notes and Lands. They will also collect claims against individuals, corporations and the Government, in this State, and the principal cities in the United States.

REFERENCES:

R H Lowry, Esq, Pres't Bank Republic, Vermilye & Co, Shaffer & Norwood, New York.
Bulliti & Faithorn, Drexel & Co, Tenner & Davis, Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros & Co, Miles White, C P Mendenhall & Co, Clements & Bonzal, Baltimore.
C W Purcell & Co John M Patton, Richmond.
Alex Bell & Sons, C W Grandy & Co, D D Simmons, Hardy & Bros, Jno W Whitehurst & Co, Jno D Gordon & Co, Norfolk.
Hinton & Dunn, Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg.
Harris & Howell, W A Wright, N N Nixon, Wilmington.
T W Dewey, Cash., Gen J A Young, J J Blackwood, Pres't, W J Yates, Charlotte.
W H Oliver & Co, Hughes & Dill, Dr J A Gulon, Jno D Whitford, Newbern. au 8 2w

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-2m

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8 tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C P Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N C
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston. au 8-1m

The New York News.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!

BENJAMIN WOOD, - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and news from all parts of the world.

It contains more reading matter than any other weekly paper.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTRODUCED.

IMMENSE CIRCULATION DETERMINED ON,

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single copies,	5 cents.
One copy, one year,	$2 60
Three copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	8 75
Ten copies, one year,	17 00
(And an extra copy to any club of ten.)	
Twenty copies, one year,	$30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at	1 60

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

To Mail Subscribers,	$10 per annum.
Six Months,	Five Dollars.

☞ Payments invariably in advance.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free. Address BENJ. WOOD,
Daily News Building, No. 19, City Hall Square,
au 8 tf New York City.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Board of Trustees of Trinity College, will meet in the College buildings on Wednesday August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
Aug. 1, 1865. 23—4t.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

So soon as we can obtain them, we shall furnish daily reports from the Provost Marshall's office and Freedmen's Bureau.

Our Post Commandant, Lt Col. McDonald and the Provost Marshall, Capt. Barrett, are doing good service in the preservation of the quiet and order of the city. They are a terror to evildoers. Their prevention of the sale of spirituous liquors, except when absolutely needed as a medicine, and perhaps in some other special cases, is working admirably. If the liquid fire were turned loose to be gulped down by all, the city would be a purgatory in 48 hours, if not wrapped in flames. All thoughtful men will sustain their administration. So much money is made from the sale of liquors now, that the dealers in them are exceedingly restive under the regulation. Hold them to it! In our poverty and pressing hardships, we need to be sober.

So far as we can learn, the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are doing what they can to induce freed people to go to work. In many cases they are returning to their homes.

On Dit.—We hear it rumored that Mr. T. Jeff. Fisher formerly of this city, has been appointed U. S. Marshall of this State, in place of W. R. Richardson, Esq., declined.

Federal Taxes.—The people of Wake county must bear in mind that the last day of grace for the payment of the Federal taxes will soon be here.—The 20th day of August will be the last opportunity.

On Dit.—It is stated that the people of Duplin intend bringing out Rev. D. B. Nicholson of that county for the Convention. We have also heard it said, that the Rev. Dr. Closs of Franklin is spoken of for the Convention for that county. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumor, but we will say, two more conservative, reliable and fit men for the position could not be named.

Advertisers.—We expect that the *Sentinel* as an advertising medium will not be excelled in a short period. Look at our advertisements for to-day.

Baker, Cowper and Jones, General Auction and Commission Merchants, are not to be excelled in prompt and faithful attention to business. The high characters of the men challenge confidence and success.

C. M. Farris, Merchant Tailor, is an old stager that every body knows, and does up every thing in the best style.

Messrs. Hughes and Dill, Commission Merchants of Newbern, are thoroughly experienced business men. We are glad that they are doing finely.

Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., Commission Merchants, have already established a high reputation as business men.

A. Cline, dealer in Dry Goods, &c., &c., has a fine store, is a good merchant, and does a good business. All will find him accommodating.

Map of N. C.—Apply at Branson & Farrar's for a fine map of the State and other articles.

The old friends of W. H. Oliver & Co., will be glad to hear they have resumed business at their old stand in Newbern. It is superfluous to endorse a house so well established.

A. E. Hall, Commission Merchant, Wilmington, has the confidence of every one as a reliable, prompt, competent merchant.

Swepson, Mendenhall & Co., Commission Merchants, New York, is a house of high standing and eminently responsible. Several of the firm are among our best citizens.

D. T. Carraway with Hart & Lewis, has the best assortment of House Furnishing Goods in the city. People who wish to be politely waited upon will visit Mr. Carraway.

Further notices must be reserved until to-morrow.

The Mails.—The Mails, we are happy to learn will in a short time be running on all the Rail Roads in the State, and we further learn, that the Postmaster General has given notice of his intention to send a weekly mail at once to every County town in the State.

City Postmaster.—Mr. Andrew Miller of this City has been appointed Postmaster. Mr. M. is a reliable, worthy gentleman, and will do his duty. With the aid of competent assistants, he will no doubt give ample satisfaction.

Chief Justice Pearson has been nominated for the State Convention by a public meeting in Yadkin county, and has signified his willingness to accept.

A private letter from Gov. Vance to a friend in this City, states that the health of Mrs. Vance is improving, but she is still feeble.

We are greatly indebted to the politeness of the Southern Express Company for files of Virginia and Georgia papers.

The Directors of the North Carolina *Christian Advocate* Publishing Company have ordered the suspension of that paper on account of the difficulty of getting it to its subscribers. It will not be published again until after the next N. C. Conference.

The entire South will rejoice at the determination of the President to release all the prisoners of the late Southern army from Generals down. We were glad to meet Gen. Rufus Barringer in the City on yesterday, just from prison.

A meeting held at St. Mark's precinct in this County some days ago, nominated the following gentlemen for the approaching State Convention: B. F. Moore, Esq., Col. Wm. H. Harrison and Nathan Ivey, Esq. Other names have at different times been mentioned already known to our readers. From the favorable opinions we have heard expressed of the above ticket, we judge the election of those gentlemen, should they consent to serve, beyond a reasonable doubt.

CORRESPONENTS throughout the State are invited to our columns, who will, send us a the local news of their particular localities.

THE reading matter of the *Sentinel* in *quantity* and *quality* shall be equal to any daily in the State.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Richmond *Whig* which was suspended a short time ago, has been permitted to resume, upon the pledge that it will give no further cause of offense. Robt. Ridgeway is the editor.

We are glad to learn, that Gen. Roger has permitted the Salisbury *Union Banner* to resume its publication.

The Postmaster General is gradually restoring the postal service on the great routes in the South. We hope they will soon be in operation in this State.

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad met in Beaufort on the 1st and 2nd of August, and the following officers were elected: C. R. Thomas, President; W. B. Wadsworth, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Harvey, Superintendent; W. P. Metts, Road Master. Theophilus Edwards was appointed Agent at Goldsboro', E. M. Chadwick for Kinston. Messrs. Primrose and Hall for Newbern and G. W. Dill for Morehead.

The President was instructed by the Board to make immediate application to the proper authorities to get possession of the Road.

In referring to the appointment of Maj. W. H. Bagley to the Superintendency of the Mint in that place, the Charlotte *Democrat* says:—There is about as much use for a Superintendent of the Mint at this place as a carriage has for a fifth Wheel.

Dr. Jno. H. Gibbon has been appointed Assayer, a position he formerly held in the Mint.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, held at Wilmington on the 1st instant, Robt. R. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe, was elected President, and Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent. The Directors chosen by the Stockholders are as follows: S D. Wallace, Alex. Martin, A. H. Van Bokelin, P. K. Dickinson, John Everett, E Murray and W. A. Wright.

Contract is ordered with E. D. Hampton, of Salem, N. C., to convey mails from High Point, by Abbott's Creek, Weavil's Mill, and Waughtown, to Salem.

Gen. Lee is reported to be at Clifton House, Ningara Falls.

Georgia.—His Excellency, James Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, has issued his proclamation calling a State convention, and appointing a day for electing delegates thereto. The election is to be held on the 4th of October and the convention will assemble in Milledgeville on the 25th of the same month.

The young Prince Imperial of France is very ill.

There is a rumor that Princess Helena of England will soon be married to the Prince of Orange.

Gen. Grant is in Boston. He dined with Gov. Andrews on the 30th, and held a public reception in Faneuil Hall on the 31st.

Major General Edward Johnson, of the late Confederate service, has been discharged from the Old Capitol. All Generals now prisoners of war are to be released, by order of the President.

Maj. Gen. Schofield was in Chicago a few days since. He will soon resume the duties of his command in North Carolina.

Fifteen National Banks were chartered last week.

The Postmaster General has appointed John F Whitmore, Geo. B. Hall, and Thomas M. Hagerman, route agents on the lines between Richmond, Virgina, and Greensboro, North Carolina.

The Congressional canvass has opened in Virginia. Mr. A. Judson Crane announces himself for the Richmond district, and Mr. William Martin's name is agitated for the Halifax district.

In the English election the Liberals claim a gain of eighteen members; the Conservatives allow them fourteen. Mr. Gladstone was beaten at Oxford, but was election in Lancashire.

The election in Alabama for members of a Convention will be held on the 31st of August, and the Convention will assemble the 10th of September.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that discontented Louisiana families talk of emigrating to Brazil.

The ram, Stonewall, is now in Federal service, but will not yet be brought to the States on account of yellow fever at Havana.

About 200 pardons were granted last week, and 2,000 applications are still on file. The petitions come in at the rate of 200 per day.

The internal revenue receipts for July foot up $20,000 000. Estimated receipts for the next two months, $60,000,000.

Freedmen's Bureau.—Major General O. O. Howard, Superintendent of this Bureau, has received a communication from Hon. B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, in which he asks for instructions in reference to the working of the freedmen system in South Carolina, promising his hearty co-operation in procuring for the freedmen fair compensation, and in bringing the enterprise to a successful issue.

Governor Holden has appointed the following Directors for the Insane Asylum: Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. R. B. Haywood. Dr. E. Burke Haywood, P. F. Pescud, Col. W. H. Harrison, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake county; and Dr. P. T. Henry of Bertie county.

And for the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, the following: Dr. W. H. McKee, J. C. Palmer, S. H. Young, W. W. Vass, Q. Busbee, R. S. Tucker, J. R. Williams.

Gen. Wise has applied to Gen. Terry for the return of his farm Rolliston, abandoned upon the evacuation of Norfolk. Gen. Terry refuses him, says it is abandoned property, that Gen. Wise is not pardoned, and admonishes him, that in order to enjoy the privileges of his parole, he ought to go to the present home of his family, as selected by himself, and obey the laws in force, which require him to leave undisturbed the lawful occupants of "the place called Rolliston."

In accordance with the direction of the Postmaster General, hereafter all letters deposited in the mails addressed to post offices in the South which have not been re-opened since the termination of the rebellion will, instead of being sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, be forwarded to the re-opened offices nearest to the ones for which they are designed, there to remain, if not previously called for, until the offices to which they are addressed shall be again in operation, when they will be sent thither.

Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company.

The Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company assembled pursuant to adjournment, at their office in this City on the 4th inst.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. Hon. John H. Bryan, Chairman, T. B. Venable, Esq., of Granville, Acting Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Batchelor, the Committee on proxies was instructed to ascertain whether a majority of the Stock was represented in the meeting.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee appointed at the former meeting to confer with His Excellency Gov. Holden, submitted by consent, a verbal report "that after full conference, the Governor expressed the desire to comply with the charter as nearly as possible," and said "if unexceptionable persons were elected as directors by the Stockholders, he would ratify the election."

Dr. Crudup, State Proxy, stated that he was authorised by the Governor to concur in this report.

The report was adopted without dissent.

The Committee on proxies reported that a majority of the Stock was represented—603 shares being represented in person, and 4,261 by proxy, aggregate number of shares, 4,864.

The next business in order being the election, by ballot, of four Directors, Mr. W. D. Jones nominated Messrs. R. H. Kingsbury, P. P. Peace, Dr. E. A. Crudup, and John H. Bullock, as a ticket which would doubtless receive the Governor's approval.

Mr. Moore said that he, for one, should vote independently.

Gov. Bragg said "so should he;" he would not consider himself committed to any ticket that might be offered. If nominations were to be made (which was not customary) it would be best that all should be made at once. He called for other nominations.

The Stockholders proceeded to ballot, and

Dr. E A Crudup received	1,950 votes.
John H. Bullock,	1,976 "
Thomas Carroll,	1,888 "
R. P. Taylor,	2,402 "
J. Devereux,	632 "
Thos. White,	631 "
R. H. Kingsbury,	166 "
P. P. Peace,	59 "
B. F. Moore.	42 "

Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, S. S. Royster, and Wm. J. Hawkins, received one vote each.

Messrs. Crudup, Bullock, Carroll and Taylor, were declared elected.

Mr. McPheeters moved that Dr. Crudup and Mr. W. D. Jones be appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain whether the Directors elect were acceptable to him.

The question being put, was decided in the negative.

Mr. McPheeters demanded a *stock* vote, pending which the meeting took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the motion made by Mr. McPheeters, pending when recess was taken, was modified so as to provide merely that Messrs. Crudup and Jones be appointed a committee to announce officially to the Governor the election of Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders.

Thus modified, the motion was adopted.

Mr. R. W. Lassiter offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two persons be appointed to memorialize the Legislature upon the subject of the Gaston bridge, and ask an amendment of the charter discontinuing the time.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. R. W. Lassiters and Geo. Little, pursuant to this resolution.

The Committee appointed to announce to the Governor the election of Directors, reported that they had discharged that duty.

Dr. Crudup, one of the Committee, said that the Governor suggested an early meeting of the Directors, until which meeting he reserved his decision. He (Dr. C) was confident of His Excellency's desire to harmonize with the Stockholders.

On motion of Mr. Batchelor, Messrs. Thos. White and Joseph J. Davis were appointed to assist the Treasurer of the Company in verifying proxies for the next annual meeting of the Stockholders.

The Chairman appointed as the Committee of Finance and Inspection, Messrs. C. H. K. Taylor, R. B. Haywood, T. B. Venable, Jno. C. Winder, Geo. Little.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

—*Standard*.

Western North Carolina Railroad.

Gov. Holden has appointed the following Directors on the part of the State for the Western North Carolina Railroad Company:

Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke County.
John H. Murphy, of Buncombe.
C. L. S. Corpening, of McDowell.
Thomas G. Walton, of Burke.
R. L. Patterson, of Caldwell.
James R Ellis, of Catawba.
A. C. Cowles, of Yankin.
A. J. Mock, of Rowan.
Proxy for the State, Dr. Wm. H. Howerton, of Rowan County.

Meeting in St. Mark's District.—At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of St. Mark's District, on motion Joseph Yeargin was appointed Chairman, and John D. Allen Secretary.

The Chairman then appointed J. T. Hunter, J. J. Lassiter, David Honeycutt, Thomas Yeargin and Yancey Glenn to draft resolutions, who after a short absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On all important occasions where the interest of the people are deeply involved, it becomes them to select such persons as in their judgment will be likely be best to know and represent their interest; and whereas, the approaching Convention of the people of the State will demand men of experience and tried patriotism.

Resolved, therefore, That while there may be others who may discharge the onerous duties of such delegates, we avail ourselves of this occasion to recommend to our fellow countrymen for their support the names of B. F. Moore, W. H. Harrison and Nathan Ivey.

Resolved, That we will give a cordial support to the administration of President Johnson, and the efforts of Governor Holden in restoring the State into the Union, and civil law to the State.

On motion a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Raleigh *Standard* for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH YEARGIN, Chairman.

John D. Allen, Secretary.

Negro Suffrage was voted down in the New Jersey Union convention, recently in session by a vast majority.

Description of the National Securities.

It will be interesting to our readers to have a description of the style and character of the national securities. The meaning of the terms applied to the different national laws, is as follows:

1. The "*seven-thirties*" represent a currency loan, having three years to run, then convertible into a gold interest 6 per cent. stock having 20 years to run, but with the right reserved to the government of paying off the loan in gold, at any time after five years. The term "*seven-thirties*" is derived from the rate of interest which these three years convertible notes bear, to-wit: two cents per day on each $100, or for 365 days seven dollars and thirty cents on each $100.

2. The term "*five twenties*" is applied to the 6 per cent. gold bearing bonds of the United States, to which twenty years half yearly coupons are attached, but which may be paid off, in gold, by the government, on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years, in the not improbable event the government should be offered the money on a new loan at a cheaper rate than 6 per cent.

3. The term "*ten-forties*" is applied to the 5 per cent. gold bearing bonds of the United States, to which half yearly coupons are attached for 40 years, but which may be paid off in gold, on notice to the holders, at any time after ten years, in the possible event the government should be offered the money on a new loan at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent.

The long or unconditional 6 per cent. gold bearing loan, known as the 6 per cent. of 1881, cannot be redeemed by the government at all, except by purchases, until the year 1881, making this the most desirable of all the United States loans as a permanent investment.

5. The present outstanding totals of each of the above loans are as follows:

1—Seven-Thirties,	$600,000,000
2—Five-Twenties,	596,545,900
3—Ten-Forties,	172,770,100
4—Sixes of eighty one,	281,561,400
Total,	$1,650,877,409
Interest in currency on	$600,000,000
Interest in gold on 1,050,877,400 —	$1,650,878 400

In addition to the gold interest stocks here classified, there is outstanding $48,868,791 of the old funded 5 and 6 per cent. of the United States, upon which the interest is paid in gold, and the principle of which will be redeemed in gold when due.

The terms "greenbacks" and "legal tender" are convertible. All the greenbacks are legal tender, but $433,160,589 are of the ordinary circulation, free of interest, and $226,000,000 bear simple or compound interest, payable on the maturity of the notes, most of them 6 per cent., payable three years after 1864, the interest compounded in a table on the back of the note every six months.—*Salisbury Banner*.

DIED.

At his residence in Wayne county, N. C. on the morning of the 31st of July, William Carraway, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

It would be difficult to select another citizen in the State, whose death would be more severely felt in his immediate neighborhood. Mr. Carraway was a man of remarkable natural powers, which if cultivated would have made him distinguished in the nation. He was practical and energetic, he was shrewd and liberal, he was a patriot and a christian. Of gay temperament, he was the life of his circle of acquaintances, and his death has made a great gloom. Long will the light of his hospitalities stream in many a memory over the darkness which has lately befallen the land, and many a heart will beat at the recollection of the name of Wm. Carraway, who was *a friend to his friends when they needed a friend*.

He died an acceptable and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is doubtless in the land where the "wicked cease to trouble and the weary are forever at rest."

C. F. D.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since May, 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 30. Lexington, Thomasville, 20. Wadesboro, Commercial, Wilmington, Greensboro Mutual and Commerce 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 7, 1865.

Flour—family,	9 50	to	10
Extra Superfine,	9 00	to	9 50
Superfine,	8 50	to	9
Corn—per bushel,	80	to	1
Bacon—per pound,	18	to	22
Lard—per pound,	18	to	20
Butter—per pound,	30	to	40
Chickens—(Spring,)	25	to	35
Eggs—per dozen,	25	to	35
Cheese—retail, per pound,			40
Apples—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Peaches—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
Onions—per bushel,	75	to	1
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),			1
Coffee—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
Sugar—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
Fodder—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	40	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt.,	28	to	31
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
Beeswax—per pound,	18	to	20
Rags—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
Lard—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
Salt—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	75	to	80
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
Syrup—(retail) per gallon,			1
Rice—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

LATEST NEWS.

Judah P. Benjamin, Gen. Kirby Smith, Ex-Gov. Reynolds and others are reported to have arrived in Havana. Mr. Benjamin is also reported in Paris.

Monterey was occupied on the 22d by the French troops.

Gov. Sharky had assised a tax of one dollar on each bale of cotton sent to market to defray expenses of forming State government. Some of the planters refused to pay it.

News from Georgia.

The military authorities will hold the Rail Road from Atlanta to Chattanooga, as long as the military force remain in Georgia.

Hon. B. H. Hill, late C. S. Senator telegraphs his wife from Wasnington city, that the President had pardoned him and he was on his way home.

Many of the newspapers of Georgia are afloat again. The Merchants of the State are also moving.

Raleigh, July 25th, 1865.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina, held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 25th July 1865.

On motion of Hon. John H. Bryan, Mr. J. H. Wilson was appointed Chairman, and T. McGee Secretary.

On motion of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., a committee of three, consisting of Hon. Thos. Bragg, W. R. Pool, and Rufus S. Tucker, Esqs., were appointed to ascertain the number of shares of stock represented, and the number of votes to which such shares were entitled.

The Committee reported twenty-seven hundred and fifty-six [2,756] shares represented in person; entitled to cast four hundred and seventy-five [475] votes, and forty-eight hundred and and seventy-seven [4,877] shares entitled to cast one thousand and seventy-seven [1,077] votes, and five thousand and twenty-seven [5,027] shares belonging to the Literary Fund, represented by the Public Treasurer, making the total number of shares represented twelve thousand six hundred and sixty [12,660.]

The report of the Committee being concurred in, the meeting was declared duly organized, and proceeded to the election of eight Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders, and the following gentlemen were elected by ballot: G. W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, Chas. Manly, K. P. Battle, J. H. Bryan, Jordan Womble, W. H. Holleman and Jno. O'Rorke.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, Chairman.

T. McGee, Secretary.

Reorganization of the Courts.

The Provisional Governor on the 2nd appointed the following Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for this State. It is the intention of Gov. Holden to re-establish civil law in the State as far as may be in his power:

1st Circuit,	George W. Brooks,	of Pasquotank.
2nd "	Edward J. Warren,	of Beaufort.
3rd "	Daniel G. Fowle,	of Wake.
4th "	Robt. B. Gilliam,	of Granville.
5th "	Ralph P. Buxton,	of Cumberland.
6th "	Anderson Mitchell,	of Iredell.
7th "	Robert P. Dick,	of Guilford.
8th "	Edwin G. Reade,	of Person.

And the following Solicitors:

1st Circuit,	Jesse J. Yeates,	of Hertford.
2nd "	David M. Carter,	of Beaufort.
3rd "	John A. Stanly,	of Pitt.
4th "	Thomas Settle,	of Rockingham.
5th "	Archibald R. McDonald,	of Moore.
6th "	David M. Furches,	of Davie.
7th "	William P. Bynum,	of Lincoln.
8th "	Robert M. Henry,	of Macon.

—*Standard*.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayettevil'e Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. E. L. LAWRENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITELEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. R. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

ADVICE TO FREEDMEN.

MR. WADDELL'S ADDRESS.

Recently a number of the colored people of Wilmington, addressed a note to A. M. Waddell, Esq. of that city, requesting him to address them upon the subject of their new relations. He complied with their request. Perhaps, in the absence of more interesting matter we could not do a better service to our readers, nor to the colored people, than to lay the address before them. We differ with Mr. W. on several points, but the address is so honest, so frank and at the same time so interesting and so suggestive, that we readily give it space. Hear him:

Mr. Waddell said:—

I am here, my friends, at your request to speak freely with you, to make known to you exactly your situation as members of the community, and to give you my best advice in regard to your new duties and responsibilities. I have not come to flatter you nor to discourage you. I have accepted your invitation in that spirit which should influence every good citizen and true friend of your race when called upon to do you a service. It would have been very easy, and it might have been very polite in me to decline it; but, while seeking no public favors, I have never dodged any public responsibility, and, as I believe some good might be accomplished by accepting the invitation, I did not hesitate about it. I cannot feel otherwise than deeply gratified, too, at this evidence of your confidence in me, and I shall certainly always endeavor to justify it.

THE NEGROES TRUE FRIENDS.

The worthy and well-disposed among you are entitled to the sympathy and encouragement of all good people. I believe that you will receive it; and here let me say at the outset, that it is unjust and a mistake to suppose that the white people among whom you were born and raised, with whom you played when you were children, and served as you grew up, have all at once turned to be your enemies, because those of you who were formerly slaves have suddenly been set free. Sudden reverses of fortune are apt to embitter and depress men it is true, and it requires more philosophy than most of us possess to submit uncomplainingly to loss of property—but the white people know that *you* are not responsible for their loss. On the contrary they know that you have simply accepted the freedom which has been given you. They do not hate you—they are not your enemies. Bad men have been among you and taught you otherwise, perhaps, but what do such teachers know about the matter? What are their motives? Is it because they love you so much, or because they hate some other persons so intensely? Will their teachings do any good? Is it calculated to make two persons live happily and harmoniously together, to be secretly telling one of them all the time that the other is his enemy and wishes to destroy him? Oh no, my friends, such teachers as these are laying a snare for you—unconsciously perhaps—but a snare nevertheless. *They* are your worst enemies, because they advise you to a course which can result in nothing but injury to yourselves. As far as my observation extends, the white people, with rare exceptions, are disposed to help those of you who are industrious and well-disposed in every way possible.

Now let us look at the situation of affairs here in North Carolina and throughout the south. What is it?

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.

The institution of slavery, which has existed among us for a much longer time than the constitution of the United States—which was established and encouraged in the south by old England and new England, contrary in some instances to the wishes of the southern people, and particularly contrary to the wishes of the people of North Carolina, before there was any such government as the United States, and afterwards was sustained by the United States government as a lawful institution—this institution I say, has been destroyed by the terrible civil war which has devastated this country for the past four years. It no longer exists. There are now no slaves in the United States. God has so ordered it, and to His will it is our duty at all times to say amen. The people of North Carolina, except a few obstinate and impracticable men who cannot and will not realize facts which they do not like, accept this fact of the destruction of slavery as settled and determined, practically, if not legally; and the people of North Carolina, in the convention which will soon be held, will vote almost if not quite unanimously in acknowledgment of this fact. Our people know that slavery was staked on the issue of the war, and having failed to sustain it with the sword they are perfectly well aware that it cannot be continued. Like sensible and honorable men, who have been fairly vanquished in a war of unequalled magnitude, they acknowledge the fact and accept the consequences. They intend, too, to make the best of the matter, and thousands now think that their prospects are fairer than they ever were in the days of slavery.

NEW DUTIES.

With this great change in your condition and relations towards the white race come new duties and responsibilities for both races. The old state of things have passed away, and we, all of us, white and black, must adapt ourselves to the new circumstances; but in order to do so we must understand the circumstances.

PRESENT LEGAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO.

You have rights now which you did not have before, but the white people, as a class, have not lost any of their rights, except the right to hold slaves. A very few of them are denied privileges which they once enjoyed, but that is a matter between them and the government, with which you have nothing whatever to do. I understand that some ignorant and misguided colored people, more particularly in the country, are under the impression that they are not only free, but that the property of their former owners will be taken away and given to them. Of course this is a cruel mistake, and most of you know better than to be misled by such an extravagant idea. The government has emancipated those of you who were slaves. It has freed you from bondage and made null and void the laws which were peculiarly applicable to your former condition. It protects you in your personal liberty. It gives you the right to acquire and hold property, and to have the benefit of your own labor; to educate yourselves and your children; to worship God in your own way and under ministers of your own choice, and to seek your own happiness, subject only to the laws of the country. But, up to this time it has done nothing more, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that it can legally do nothing more. If North Carolina was fully restored to her position and all her rights as a State of the union under the constitution, it is very certain that the government could not, contrary to the State laws, confer any other political rights upon individuals than such as I have enumerated. The constitution of the United States leaves such questions as, who shall vote, or who shall sit on a jury, or be a witness in the civil courts of a State to the determination of the States respectively—each one for itself. The government cannot dictate to Massachusetts, or Ohio who shall vote there, or what the qualifications of a juror or a witness shall be.—The *citizens* of each State have exclusive control of such matters, and, therefore, if North Carolina is recognized now as a State having the same constitutional rights as any other State, the question whether you will be allowed to vote, sit on juries, &c., &c., is not for the government but for the *citizens* of North Carolina to determine. What the exact position of North Carolina towards the general government is, I confess my inability to inform you.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Being a new question in the politics of this country, it remains to be settled by the proper authorities. One thing is certain, viz: that you cannot vote *now*, under the regulations established by the President for the reorganization of the State government. The people of North Carolina, in the convention which will soon assemble, may pass a law prohibiting any *white* man from voting unless he can read and write, or unless he owns a certain quantity of land or other property, or unless he has or does some other thing.—Free colored men voted in North Carolina until the year 1865; then they were prohibited—and during all that time when they were allowed to vote, there were thousands of white men in the State who could not vote for a member of the State Senate. No one, white or colored, could vote for Senator unless he owned fifty acres of land six months before the election. Some colored men owned that much land and voted, while thousands of white men did not own that much and could not vote. This law requiring a voter for Senator to own fifty acres was not altered until about eleven years ago. So you see if there is any hardship in being denied the right of suffrage, it is a hardship which white men have had to submit to as well as colored men. Colored men are not allowed to vote in some of those very northern States where their best friends are supposed to reside, and in every State where they do vote they are obliged either to be able to read and write, or own a certain amount of property, or both. It comes with very bad grace, therefore, from persons from those States to insist upon others doing for the colored man what they will not do for him themselves. The colored men at the north are comparatively very few in number too, and, as a class, have enjoyed better opportunities of education and improvement than most of you, and therefore are better qualified to vote understandingly, although their vote is a mere "drop in the bucket" after all.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE A CURSE.

Many persons think that there should be a qualification of *all* voters—that is to say, *no* man should vote unless he was qualified by education, or an interest in the soil, or the like, to vote understandingly, and such is my opinion. The right to vote for one's rulers is a great privilege, enjoyed only by a free people, but it is a privilege which is greatly abused. I look upon universal, unrestricted free suffrage as a curse instead of a blessing, and I think experience has proved the correctness of my opinion.

A QUALIFICATION DEMANDED.

I believe the true and just rule to be to adopt a standard of qualification for voters of some kind, either of intelligence or property, or both, and to allow every man who can attain that standard to vote, whether he be white, black, green, yellow, red or any other color, and to prohibit any from voting who cannot attain that standard. This is my honest and candid opinion, and I utter it without fear or the hope of reward; but as I came here to tell you "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," I must add that I do not believe that a majority of my fellow-citizens think and feel as I do on this subject, though I believe the time will come when my views will prevail in North Carolina. I believe that there are some colored men in this hall who could vote now with quite as intelligent a conception of what they were doing as many white men; but I believe also, that a large majority of the colored people are not yet qualified to exercise this privilege. They have no acquaintance with politics—they cannot understand fully the questions which their votes would help to decide, and consequently they would be mere tools in the hands of demagogues. Time would remedy all this, and the number of colored voters in proportion to population would increase with the spread of education among you. Every man would strive to educate his children and fit them for the duties of a citizen, and with this stimulus before you the elevation of your race in the scale of humanity would be rapid and sure. I speak this much upon the subject of suffrage because I am informed that it is a subject which occupies much of your thoughts and about which you feel great anxiety. The right to vote is all that stands between you and the title of "American citizen."

Whether that right will be extended to you or not I cannot tell. I have already expressed my willingness to see those of you vote who can reach the common standard which I think should be erected for all citizens, but I have also stated that I am in advance of the public opinion in North Carolina.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT FULL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

One thing, however, I think all ought to agree to, and that is, that if you cannot vote you ought not to be taxed, and this act of justice will, at least, I believe be performed towards you, especially as your presence among us will give us more representatives in Congress than we ever had there. Each State is entitled to one representative in Congress for every ninety thousand inhabitants, and under the old system there being no slaves and all being free, all will be counted, making the number 2-5ths greater, and thus giving North Carolina one or two more members of Congress. To free you from taxes in case you are not allowed to vote will be little enough to compensate for this advantage to us.

THE WHITES WILL GOVERN.

But I wish you never to lose sight of one thing, my friends, and that is that while you would doubtless rejoice at a law allowing you to vote, you are bound to obey the law if it should be otherwise. Recollect that a large majority of the people of North Carolina are whites, and that therefore, whether you vote or not, they will always control the State; they will control it by a majority if you do vote. The majority must govern, the United States government asserted and maintained that doctrine in the war which has just closed. It will continue to assert and maintain that doctrine, and you cannot resist it without inviting destruction upon yourselves. Let the present condition of these southern states be a warning to all who would undertake to defy the authority and power of the United States over all its territory. It is now one of the most powerful governments, if not the most powerful on earth. It has given you all the freedom you enjoy, and it would be very unwise to incur its displeasure and bring down its wrath upon your heads.

Now let us drop the matter of suffrage and turn to something still more closely affecting you, as it concerns the means of obtaining your daily bread, and touches your every day life. You have heretofore constituted principally the laboring population of the south.

WHITE LABOR.

You will, hereafter, necessarily be laborers, but you will not be the only laborers. The institution of slavery was all that kept foreign immigration from our shores. The tide of foreigners set to the north and west where they could buy good lands very cheap, live in a free state, and give their children the best advantages of education. A very large proportion of these are the most laborious and thrifty people in the world. They have no stumps in their fields, no unpainted, dilapidated buildings, nor broken down fences on their land. Their farms are like garden-patches, and under the influence of their intelligent industry, the wilderness blossoms as the rose. They improve and enrich any country they may inhabit. Now, since the abolition of slavery has removed the only obstacle in the way, these thrifty, intelligent people are coming out to the south. The climate, the soil and the certainty of prosperity invite them to our land. The tide will soon turn in this direction, and when they come with their intelligence, stout hearts and sturdy arms to settle among us, you will have to bestir yourselves, or be left far behind in the race. Lazy, thriftless, people, white or black, will inevitably be elbowed out of the way to make room for the industrious, the active and the enterprising.

The land will be a bee-hive, and the drones will perish. There is every inducement for you to become enlightened, upright and industrious members of the community. Every consideration of self-interest impels you to it.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION, SOCIAL HABITS, ETC.

With your new rights you have responsibilities which were not imposed upon you before. The marriage relation, which in the days of slavery had no legal force, is now equally as binding upon you as upon the whites. The law will compel you to observe the duties incident to this relation, and for any violation of them you will be punished as white people are punished. The loose ideas which have prevailed among you on this subject must cease. You will have to support and take care of your families. You cannot abandon them at your pleasure. The aged and infirm who were formerly a charge upon their owners, now fall to your care. You will have to support them. You had no inducements when you were slaves to be economical and saving, and consequently you were careless about money, and contracted habits of extravagance. These habits will have to be abandoned now, and more particularly because your wages cannot reasonably be expected to be very high. The white people of the south are greatly reduced in circumstances. The war which effected your freedom has destroyed the wealth of the country. The capital invested in slaves alone amounted to about two thousand, five hundred millions of dollars. This, for one item, is gone. They have lost as much more in various ways. Your freedom was obtained at a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure, and this poverty of the country in which you necessarily share is a part of the price you have to pay for it.

EDUCATION.

You ought to establish schools for the education of your children, and lay up money for a rainy day. You ought to devote all the energies of your nature to the task of elevating your race. You ought to do all you can to show to the world that you deserve and can maintain the freedom and the privileges which have been bestowed upon you. In these efforts every good man will bid you God speed, and before them every prejudice of those who look upon you with distrust will melt away. But let me tell you that in order to succeed in these efforts you will have to prove yourselves an exception to every instance of emancipation which has ever happened in the history of your race.

EMANCIPATION.

The faith of many people in the idea of emancipation has been greatly shaken by the experience of other countries. In some of the West Indies, through the extraordinary exertions of some humane and philanthropic men, the colored people who were emancipated about seventy-five years ago, after a long night of degeneracy and degradation, are beginning to advance in the career of civilization; but in St. Domingo and Jamaica they have relapsed into a state of barbarism, and, in an instance related to me a few weeks ago, by an eye witness, as having occurred about the first of the present year, twenty or more of the inhabitants were condemned to death for eating human flesh. The great advantage which your race enjoys here is contact and daily association with the white race. Their influence upon you, as far as civilization is concerned, must be beneficial, and therefore you ought to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the white people, and not to array yourselves in feeling against them. By doing the latter you have everything to lose and nothing to gain. The power which is placed in the hands of the majority of the people will not be used for your benefit, if you undertake to ignore and disregard that majority. Do not strike too high. Ambition, within decent limits is very commendable, but it is wise to remember that "by that sin fell the angels." If you make a mistake in this direction it may set you back instead of helping you forward.

As far as human agency is concerned in the management of human affairs, intelligence and wealth are the controlling influences.—They are bound to govern. In our country wealth is the result of intelligence and industry, and it is shorn of none of its power here. You are, as I said just now, the laboring population of the country. Intelligence and industry may and doubtless will transform some of you into the class of capitalists—but these are the only means by which you can reach that end. Here then lies the path on which you should travel. Seek knowledge—be industrious—WORK. Lead quiet and orderly lives, and obey the laws, and you will prosper. Disregard these injunctions, and fifty years from to-day your race in these states will be nearly extinct.

THE INTERESTS OF THE WHITES IDENTIFIED WITH THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE BLACKS.

These are some of your duties and responsibilities in the new situation in which you are placed. The white people have their duties and responsibilities also, and I hope and believe they will endeavor to perform them. We—the two races—occupy the same land; we are dwelling together, under one Government. It seems to be the will of Providence that for some time at least, if not for all time, the two civilizations should exist side by side though in some respects they will always be separate and distinct. We cannot desire to see you degenerate into a condition of degredation, idleness and vice. Constituting so large a portion of the community, the interests of all would be affected by such a condition of things. The teachings of our religion, and of humanity, as well as our hopes of prosperity forbid it. It is our duty and it is our interest to aid you in the elevation and improvement of your race and this aid, if you prove yourselves worthy of it, you will receive. You cannot expect everything to be accomplished for you in a day. The improvement of your condition must be the work of time. Your simple freedom is the result of many years' agitation of the slavery question, winding up with four long years of terrible, bloody war. If you are only true to yourselves now and in the future, you have everything to hope from the generosity and justice of white people. I wish to impress upon you the fact that they are disposed to be friendly towards those of you who show the right spirit, and only towards those. And I wish to impress this upon you for your own sakes particularly, and not for theirs; for I am well satisfied that the question of the two races living harmoniously and prosperously together, rests entirely with you for determination. I most sincerely believe that some, a great many, of the truest and best friends, the most disinterested friends you have in this world, are to be found right here amongst former slave-holders. Many of the most intelligent among you know this very well, and acknowledge it, and act upon it. Continue to believe it and act upon it and you will not be betrayed. Justice requires me to say that I think you have received your freedom, generally speaking, with a spirit worthy of praise.

TRUE FREEDOM.

Some colored people have a very imperfect and incorrect idea of the freedom which has been given to them, it is true, but this was to be expected and was not unnatural. They ought, however, to be put right in the matter, and it is the duty of the influential—the leaders—among you to see to this thing. You ought to make them understand that freedom does not mean the right to do as they please without regard to other people; that it does not give them the right to injure, to insult or annoy other people, white or black, or to lounge about in idleness—this is the freedom of savages. The educated few among you will have most influence in shaping the destiny of your race, and therefore the responsibilities of your station are very great. I hope you appreciate them and will act accordingly. I have only one or two other topics upon which to advise you and then my task will be finished. It is not to the interest of the colored people to crowd into the cities and towns in too great numbers. What they all as a class want now is good, steady employment, at fair wages, on the farms, turpentine lands, timber swamps, mines, railroads, navigable streams, &c., &c., of their country. Their first duty to themselves and their families is to provide the means of subsistence for the present, and, if possible, to secure situations which will enable them to "lay aside something for a rainy day." They ought to make it a chief object to save enough to buy a little land as soon as possible, and, when bought, to settle on it immediately and cultivate it diligently. Only a few of you are what are called skilled laborers, and these few will find the competition with skilled white labor greater than they ever experienced before.—A new era has dawned for you, to be sure, but a new era has also dawned for the country. This good old State of North Carolina, God bless her, is wide awake now, if she never was before, and her future is as bright as that of any State in the Union. She has resources of which the world is profoundly ignorant, and which when developed will make her the richest State in the South.—She is about starting on a career of prosperity heretofore unknown—a prosperity which will shed its blessings upon all her children of whatever color or race who seek to benefit thereby. I would encourage you, my friends, to entitle yourselves to a participation in this prosperity. I would urge you as a friend who desires you to enjoy all the happiness, and good fortune which you can justly lay claim, to seek employment, to labor diligently or improve your condition and elevate your race, to abide faithfully by the laws, to educate your children and to live in such a way as to command the respect and sympathy of your fellow men. You must not judge the future by the present. Everything is in an unsettled condition now. Military authority necessarily prevails until the civil authority can be fully established; society is demoralized, and evils are common. But this will not last long. The machinery of civil government will soon be put in motion. Elections will be held, the courts will be open for the punishment of crime, and the dispensation of justice, and law and order will once again be fully restored to this recently afflicted land. God speed the day, and may He who rules the destinies of us all send us permanent peace and happiness and prosperity.

Headq'rs Department of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER.
No. 68.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
au 7-tf Maj. & Ass't Adj't General.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 22.

I. MERCHANTS, Sutlers and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spiritnous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms.

III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and ten-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
au 7 tf Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of
Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols.
Commanding Post.
GEO. E. AVENT, Capt. 3d Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.
au 7-tf